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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1912.

The cost of living once more awaits reduction by the producers.

What to do with the ex-president still remains a question.

By the way, what has become of the Clapp committee investigation?

The spellbinder may take a much-needed rest; the public one much more needed.

For Sale—A lot of straw that was used in finding out the direction of political sentiment.

No doubt Governor Wilson is having a good laugh with himself at the way his opponents elected him.

It's no secret in lower Michigan that Whitney Watkins favored the tonnage tax. How they must have smiled when they read the returns from the upper peninsula, where Watkins was a close second to Musselman.

But poor Mr. Bryan! In this hour of Democratic triumph the mind naturally turns to the man who was three times standard bearer, who thrice led his party into defeat and who, when he found the Republican party "trimmed to suit him," as he expressed it, was forced to stand aside and see another step easily through to victory where he had dashed his head into an unyielding wall. Fate is a curious thing. It did not give the presidency to Mr. Bryan. It did unexpectedly pick up Woodrow Wilson from comparative obscurity and give it to him.

## THANKSGIVING.

President Taft's first notable public act after the election in which he was defeated was the issuance of his Thanksgiving proclamation. Among the reasons which he gives why the inhabitants of this fortunate land should be thankful is that we are "strong in the steadfast conservation of the heritage of self-government bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our fathers, and firm to transmit that heritage unimpaired, but rather improved by good use, to our children and our children's children of all time to come."

The proclamation of President Taft, is dignified in conception and language and sincere in tone.

In connection with the subject of Thanksgiving it is worthy of note that there was no Thanksgiving proclamation issued by a President between that of Madison in 1815, after the close of the second war with England, and that of Lincoln in 1863. President Lincoln's first Thanksgiving proclamation was issued early in the Civil war, at a time when after a series of reverses light had begun to shine on the effort to restore the Union. It bore date of the 10th of April, and named no particular day for the thanksgiving.

It was in 1863 that President Lincoln issued his proclamation recommending the national observance of Thanksgiving day in November. Since that time such proclamations have been issued annually by the successive incumbents of the Presidential office, and custom has settled upon the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The salary which Woodrow Wilson will receive in the office to which he has been elected by a minority of the people but by the largest majority in the electoral college cast for any President since Monroe will be seventy-five thousand dollars a year, with a contingent fund of twenty-five thousand to draw upon for incidental expenses.

From the time of Washington to that of Grant the salary was twenty-five thousand. It was increased to fifty thousand during Grant's second term. In 1897 the Fifty-ninth Congress appropriated "for traveling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, twenty-five thousand dollars." In the second session of the Sixtieth Congress it was decided to fix the President's salary at seventy-five thousand dollars a year.

Washington was desirous of serving

as president without salary, but Congress did not consider it compatible with the dignity of the United States to accept the services of the executive head of the government without allowing him compensation. Some of the early presidents managed to spend all of their income. There is no limit to the outlay which may be made in maintaining the social dignity of the White House. But Lincoln, though he gave entertainments, moved enough out of the White House to leave his widow comfortably well off. As fifty thousand dollars was accounted a considerable fortune half a century ago, though there are those who would sniff at it now.

In spite of the higher cost of living, there is no reason why President Wilson, with three times the salary which Lincoln received, and a liberal allowance in addition for traveling expenses, should not be able to go out of the office considerably "to the good," even if, as Colonel Bryan has suggested, he should refuse to be a candidate for a second term.

## REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

George W. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, in last week's issue of that periodical, modestly renounced the successive predictions he has made since he, single-handed, drew Woodrow Wilson from comparative obscurity and made him a candidate for president. These predictions are printed here, because they are most remarkably accurate, down to even the number of electoral votes Wilson would receive in the election of Nov. 5.

Our prediction—

I. We venture to suggest the nomination of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States—Harper's Weekly of March 10, 1906.

II. We have a shrewd suspicion that the Democrats of New Jersey will nominate Woodrow Wilson as their candidate for governor in 1910, with a view to presenting his name to the Democratic national convention of 1912—Harper's Weekly of November 25, 1905.

III. We now expect to see Woodrow Wilson elected Governor of New Jersey in 1910—Harper's Weekly of May 15, 1908.

IV. At the expiration of sixteen months since the above appearance in this place we perceive no occasion to revise our calculations. Mr. Wilson's majority will be forty thousand—Harper's Weekly of September 24, 1910.

V. We now fully anticipate the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States by the Democratic national convention of 1912, as against William H. Taft, Republican candidate—Harper's Weekly of November 15, 1910.

VI. We end this series of prophecies with a prediction that Woodrow Wilson will be duly elected President of the United States in November next—Harper's Weekly of July 13, 1912.

We now predict that Woodrow Wilson's majority over all in the electoral college will exceed 300.

The electoral college—

Total vote, 531. Necessary to a choice, 266.

Probable majority for Wilson and Marshall, 183.

Col. Harvey may have been born with a caul, he may be the seventh son of a seventh son—at any rate, he is about the most amazing political prognosticator that ever held a seance.

## TO GET FAMOUS PAINTING

One 3,500 Years Old, Found in Egypt Coming to U. S.  
London, Nov. 9.—The United States will probably possess the oldest painting on canvas in the world in a short time.

The picture, which was discovered by Robert de Rustafjell of Luxor, Egypt, is about 3,500 years old and is executed in wonderfully bright colors on well-preserved cloth. It belongs to the period when art in Egypt had reached its zenith and the figures in it are not nearly so stiff as the usual rock painting ornamenting the interior of Egyptian tombs.

Rustafjell is associated with an English company engaged in agriculture in Upper Egypt and all of his spare time is devoted to archaeology. Besides the painting, he has uncovered some valuable papyri and the largest collection ever made of Egyptian flint instruments.

Before he left Luxor with the painting, an American traveler offered the finder a large sum for the work, but at that time he was determined to keep it for his own collection and refused to part with it. Since his return, however, the offer has been raised to such a figure that he has consented to negotiate for its sale. Rustafjell declares that the most tempting offer has been made by the London agents of American collectors, and he feels sure that the painting will be sent across the Atlantic.

The Argentine national health department has posted signs along the principal streets of Buenos Ayres telling what animals and insects should be avoided to lessen the dangers of infectious diseases.

Prussia has traveling schools to teach housekeeping arts.

Diamonds are almost transparent to X-rays.

## IN TROPICAL COLOMBIA



CRUCE RIVER.

WHEN the settler has chosen his farm, he will lose no time in proceeding there, so as to begin the new round of existence at once. The farm may be of 3,000 acres, of 5,000 morgen, which is about 6,000 acres, and it will be readily understood that in such a wide area of unbroken land there is much to do. As likely as not the farm will consist of an almost unbroken plain with a few undulations, or perhaps it may have a few rocky kopjes on its borders, to vary the monotonous outlook. There may be a watercourse, which very likely will be dry if the time of the year is between April and October. Most of the water-courses are dry at that period of the year, and form drifts only, which sometimes are a terror to the trekker. For in Rhodesia the farms adjacent to the railway are pretty well all taken up, and it will be necessary to trek to some distant spot, either by bullock or mule wagon, so as to enter into possession of an unbroken farm. It is to be borne in mind that while the "farms" are large in size they are cheap enough, costing only some 5s. per acre for the freehold, and then there may be acquired on extended payment terms. Surely there is every inducement here to the farmer who would seek to own his farm.

Mules and Oxen.  
The settler must needs start off with mules or oxen, and slowly trudge along from day to day towards his destination. It is a pleasure to trek on the veld. It is best to start at sunrise, and get on a good part of the way before ten or eleven o'clock. Then it is well to outspan your team and prepare the forenoon meal. The outspan must be near water, for that is the first consideration for the mules and oxen. They will forage for themselves on the veld, and pick up sufficient to keep them going from the sweet veld grass. The heat of the day is always trying, and lasts pretty well till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the teams may be spanned and the journey renewed. For the most part the roads are good, but sometimes the dribs are difficult to negotiate, and it is just as well to leave the wagon then and negotiate them on foot. It is characteristic of the roads, which are merely tracks through the veld, that near to the riverbeds they are frequently broken up by the heavy rains which have fallen during the wet season, and great chasms often occur on the track. A detour must be made to avoid these, washed away roads, as, if you travel in a "buck board" or a covered ambulance wagon, you will certainly have a hard time of it if you try to negotiate a track that has been partially washed away. The journey is interesting enough as you push on in the cool of the evening, then you may see game of all kinds on the veld, such as stampek, duiker, redbuck and all kinds of antelopes, and the supply of fresh meat for the journey depends upon being able to stalk some of these successfully. But there is plenty of other game, not only of animals but birds, such as bustards, guinea-fowl and snipe.

But the trek to the farm comes to an end, and then the real business of agriculture begins. The oxen, mules, or donkeys, which have brought you so far, must now be utilized for breaking up the farm, and the sooner the work is started the better. The clearing has first to be done, and stumping will most likely be the first task. It consists of removing stumps of trees from the ground, so as to make a continuous field. The stumps are the relics of the native method of clearing the veld. They break down the branches of the trees and set fire to them at the base, and if possible the stump is then removed. More often than otherwise it is left behind, and the native cultivation goes round about it. There are great expanses of territory where such stumps exist in large numbers, and the only thing for the settler to do is to start and remove them. They may come in useful for building a dam over a donga, so as to conserve the water supply; but in any case they must come out.

If the settler is wise he will have seen that his farm has a large catchment area, as during the dry months from April to October he will want all the water he can get. Possibly there is an alluvial valley with black, rich soil, and alongside may be a portion of "red formation" soil, or granite formation. These are the three principal soils in Rhodesia, and it is usual to have them mingled on most farms. They all have their uses, but the "red

formation" will be found the one which is most useful to be dealt with. The black alluvial soil will be found low down in the valleys and is always fertile, and the granite formation will be found higher up. It is good for grazing, but also responds quickly to the application of manure.

Ploughing Begins.  
When the stumping has been finished—the way will be clear for ploughing, and this may be accomplished by the aid of either oxen, mules or donkeys. By the use of the last, taking a team of sixteen to a two-disc plough, it is possible to plough an acre in one and a half days. The team and plough will require three natives to look after them. While the ploughing is in progress, and manure and other crops must be sown, there are other things to be seen to. To begin with, seeing that there is no house to live in, it will be sufficient for the time being to spread a large buckskin over a horizontal pole and so form a tent. The next thing to do will be to build a hut, and a long time after a dwelling house. Bricks are essential for the farm buildings, and a pit must be sunk and bricks made without delay. An average native will turn about 600 a day, so that it is not long before a kitchen is ready. These are burnt, and building commenced at once. First the stables, then the cowhouse and other places, including the shed for the fodder. It is wonderful how huge a task it all seems when it is first planned out. But time and steady application overcome all difficulties, and by and by the farm steading is complete. Next comes a dwelling house, and when it is finished it is pleasant to contemplate from its stoop, or verandah, the work which has been accomplished. The farm is stocked with cattle and pigs, the dairy is complete, the meadows are being planted and will be reaped in March. Auxiliary crops are being tried to see how they prosper, and all goes well.

If a supply of water is available from a river and artificial irrigation, then a wonderful transformation can take place, as intensive culture will be possible, and all kinds of fruit and vegetables will be produced in unlimited quantity. During the winter months, or from April to October, the rainfall throughout Rhodesia is practically none. The rainy season commences in October and ends in March, and during the remainder of the year the country is dry and parched and the heat becomes greater as the rainy season approaches. On farms where there is no river it is necessary to find water somehow, and this is done by sinking a well, or wells, which can be done at very little cost. Thus, a well 50 feet deep may be sunk for five pounds, and the cost of a windmill pump to raise the water, together with a 1,500-gallon store tank will be about £150. Even with such a limited supply of water as that to be obtained from a well, it is possible to carry on some artificial fruit irrigation, and the return will be enormous—peaches, peaches, vines, figs, apricots, pears, and other fruits responding at once to the supply of water.

The kind of farm we have imagined is that of the ordinary farmer who contemplates carrying on general produce; but there is another style of farming which is much practiced, and which involves rather more capital than the ordinary farmer has at his disposal. This is ranching and the growing of cattle on the veld grazes as they exist in hope of building up a meat export industry.

New Walter's Mistake.  
The waiter was a new hand, and the customer a short, diminutive woman. She gave her order, and then tried to settle down on her chair so that her feet could reach the floor. In this, however, she was not successful, so she added another order to her first.

"And bring me a hassock," she said.

The waiter paused for a moment and meditatively brushed first the tablecloth and then his chin. He rearranged the glasses several times and then went red in the face. Eventually he scanned the menu.

"Yes, madam," he replied at last, "and will you—have the hassock broiled or fried?"—Boston Traveler.

So Tired.  
Bacon—He told me he'd never get tired of hearing her voice. Egbert—And did he? "He certainly did."

"Married her?" "No; a neighbor had some phonograph records she made."

One chair is ample during courtship, but after marriage a five-room flat seems too crowded.

If a woman doesn't want to be married it's a sign she is.

A man has reached the jumping off place when he is no longer able to feel enthusiasm.

What Sherman said about war also applies to politics.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## CONVENIENT IN SEWING ROOM

Handy Apron Will Save Time for the Woman Who Has Much of This Work to Do.

A very convenient apron to don when in the sewing room is made of white lawn and white dotted swiss. This is cut 18 inches long and 27 inches wide. The swiss is placed over the lawn and both cut rounding on the lower edge. About nine inches from this edge the swiss is cut away in a sweeping curve toward the waist line and the edges are bound with narrow bias bands of lawn or narrow satin ribbon in some pretty light shade. This forms two openings like pockets, for the upper part of the swiss is caught into the waistband with the lawn; this band, by the way, may be of ribbon matching that which binds the apron. In this deep pocket can be slipped the spools of thread, scissors and pieces of material on which you are working. It solves the problem of sewing on the porch, for in it are held all the necessary materials, and it can be taken off and folded with the work inside, if you wish to discontinue your sewing for a little while.

## Bracelet Watch.

To travel without having a timepiece in a place where it may readily be consulted, is generally acknowledged to be so great a nuisance, that nearly every woman or girl who is contemplating a journey of any extent, is providing herself with a bracelet watch to be worn on the left arm between the wrist and the elbow. This timepiece may be as expensive as the prospective traveler can afford. It may be of solid gold or silver; the mechanism of Swiss workmanship imbedded upon a bracelet formed of a band of metal or of a succession of links. Or it may be of enameled metal, of gun or of plated silver. Eminent practical bracelet timepieces outfits show the watch works imbedded in a pigskin, sealskin or morocco half-case that is cut in one with a broad band fastening at the under side of the forearm with a small buckle of the trunk type.

## Save the Pins.

A good idea after buying a paper of new pins is to cut one line off at a time and not to dive into the whole paper at once. A sewing basket should have its pin cushion well supplied with pins, and when sewing a box should be near at hand into which all the pins can be tossed in a hurry, says the Philadelphia Times. In this way the floor will be spared its usual pin collection when sewing days come around.

A pin tray or small pin cushion should be on every girl's or woman's bureau, and the pins should be put into these at night, when, perhaps, a pin or two will have to be taken out of the stock collar or belt. The pins used in pinning on a veil should always be put back in the veiling after it has been carefully folded up and before placing in the hatbox or bureau drawer.

## Dainty Waists.

White satin waists are exquisitely dainty, but it is to be feared that the daintiness of such a waist will be very evanescent. So only the woman who can afford the somewhat high cost of constant dry cleaning may indulge in white satin fall shirts—unless she cares to "do them up" herself. There is a special washable satin that comes for these white waists, but the best of tub satins must be handled with extreme care if it is to survive even one laundering and retain its pristine luster and richness of texture. Wash the washable satin in soft water and a suds of pure white soap. Wring it out and rub it out, but rinse in several clear, cool waters, and iron when almost dry, with thin muslin between the satin and the iron. So only will you save the luster and the texture of the white satin shirt.

## Back of Mother's Gown.

Not for years past have fashions in gown backs been better adapted to the development of a manly figure. The habit and the panel back have gone out of favor and in their place are the inverted plait which obviously cannot draw below the hips, the position back which may be extended to the hem of the skirt, if desired, and the position sashend with wide length of silk or satin or fine cloth may be made to disguise the shape of the figure as completely as does an undraped tunic. If mother fancies a separate skirt and blouse she may have that sort of costume and feel certain that it becomes her, since the narrow skirts of taffeta and soft fabrics often have smoothly fitted front and side forms, but backs cut straight and gathered into a waistband, the plackets coming at the left side and fastening invisibly over that hip.

## Choosing a Hat.

Women cannot grumble this season at the unsuitability of models, for styles are so varied that there are shapes enough to go round and to set off to the best advantage each individual type of face.

Some women have a way of selecting their hats rather at random, without sufficiently studying effect. Now, it takes time to choose properly, and it needs a sympathetic friend or saleswoman. One has respect for the woman who is courageous enough to express an opinion and is not only an automaton paid to sell for some despot master. A successful milliner is an artist; her assistants should be artists, too—clever enough to understand that their clients are there to be suitably habited.

## CARE OF THE SILK UMBRELLA

Usually Disappointing in its Wear Because It Has Not Received Proper Care.

A silk umbrella seldom receives the proper care, and consequently is usually disappointing in its wear. A soft silk wears the best, with a carved or natural wood handle, although silver, gold, ivory, Dresden china, etc., are all used. A steel frame is lighter to carry and admits of a closer roll. When carrying your umbrella on the street not in use, keep it furled; if hanging in your closet keep its case on. In fact, it presents a very neat appearance if the case is on when it is carried. To furl, grasp the stick in the right hand, shake out the folds, wrap them closely around the stick, beginning at the lower end, and smooth as they are wrapped around the stick, then fasten with the silk band and slip on the silk cover.

When coming in with a wet umbrella, stand it handle down to dry, then wipe off the handle and ferrule, and furl the silk sections. If the silk gets a spot on it, remove it with a silk rag, warm water and soap. Clean a gold or silver handle with whiting, wash a china handle in warm soap suds, rub up a wooden handle with a very slightly oily rag.

A good way to mend a silk umbrella is to wet a piece of black court plaster and fasten it to the silk just under the tear and let it dry. It is a much more satisfactory procedure than darning. It closes the hole and there are no stitches showing.

## FOR THE OUTDOOR SLEEPER

Many Ways in Which One Can Take Advantage of This Health-Giving Practice.

Just because you have not a regulation sleeping porch don't abandon the idea of sleeping out of doors, at least during mild weather. If you are brave enough to sleep upon an ordinary veranda, or if you live under a roof that is flat, you may have one of the new couches consisting of a wooden cot elevated about two feet from the floor and covered with stout canvas. Over this bed fits a wooden frame, whose canvas sides may be rolled up or down and at the ends of which are windows which open and shut. Then there is the couch hammock, which is as comfortable as the best of the cots, and does not wobble uncertainly as the would-be sleeper prepares to get upon it, because it swings by eight instead of four ropes. Half of these ropes extend from the top edges of a duck canopy, which has wind-breaks at both ends, and one side of the couch, and effectively screens the sleeper from drafts.

For the out-of-door sleeper who cannot be bothered with anything so ponderous as a hammock couch, there is a folding hammock of twisted silk which, by a system of button clasps and loops, may be swung between two poles or trees. This hammock is strong enough to sustain the weight of two abnormally stout men, yet so small that it may be carried in a hand bag along with the rest of the week-end equipment.

## DRESSING JACKET



White spotted muslin is used for this charming jacket. It is cut Magyar and is trimmed with lace and heading, through which ribbon is threaded and tied in bows. Two tucks are made above the hem that is edged with lace.

Materials required: 3 1/2 yards 28 inches wide, 3 yards lace, 1 1/2 yard insertion, about 3 1/2 yards ribbon.

## Open Air Frocks.

One or two very smart open-air frocks will be worn soon, particularly a coat and skirt of linen, arranged in cream and sage blue stripes, with a deep purple straw hat and a long quill. Very smart also is a white cashmere opening at the neck, with a short turn-down collar of crepe meteor, and fastening with buttons covered with crepe. It has pockets at the side, buttoned in the same manner, and is finished with a white patent leather belt and a white hat.

## To Protect the Hands.

When it is necessary to do work which will discolor the hands, rub them over with vinegar and allow them to become thoroughly dry before proceeding with the work. This will form a protecting coat over them, and if white soap is pressed into the nails to ugly stains will form. Unpleasant odors may be removed by bathing the hands in warm mustard water.

## NICE WITH AFTERNOON TEA

Suggestions for Delicacies to Serve at Function So Popular With the Gentler Sex.

Scald half a cupful of milk, add half a cupful of boiling water, then cool to lukewarm. Add one compressed yeast cake, mixed with three tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water, then add half a tablespoonful of lard, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one cupful of chopped English walnut meats, half a cupful of white flour and three cupfuls of wheat flour. Knead and bake as ordinary bread.

Favorite Sandwiches.—Cream two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, add a cupful of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of anchovy essence, a quarter of a tablespoonful of paprika, a quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard and a half cupful of finely chopped olives. Spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

Date Finger Sandwiches.—Put one and a half cupfuls of stoned, chopped dates into a saucepan, add half a cupful of water, then boil gently for half an hour. Remove from the fire, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, and half a cupful of whipped cream; beat till well blended, then spread thickly between lady fingers.

Use the Wheel Tray.—This wheel tray can be used for luncheons, dinners, teas, porch parties and also for functions where refreshments are served. Any woman who entertains needs this invaluable assistant to be up to date, to provide correct service and to save the useless steps and unnecessary fatigue required to carry trays around.

## IN PUTTING UP PRESERVES

Matter of Importance is the Selection of the Right Kind of Fruit to Be Handled.

Fruit for preserving in any form should be fresh-picked, or gathered, and slightly under-ripe. Such fruit ensures more perfect shape in the finished product and eliminates the possibility of fermented fruit or the loss of pectin or jelly-making property.

Handle soft fruit (peaches, berries, etc.) as little as possible. If it is to be canned in jars, put it into the jars at once, on hulling or otherwise preparing it.

If berries must be washed, put them, a few at a time, into a colander, pour cold water over them and turn at once upon a large sieve to drain, then hull.

Large hard fruit, as apples, pears, and quinces, should be washed and wiped dry before paring. Cut apples and other hard fruit, for jelly, into quarters, removing all wormy places or imperfections. Retain the skin and cores. The cores of quinces should be discarded, as the excess of gummy properties does not improve jelly.

Use a silver-plated knife to pare fruit. Peaches, soft pears, plums and tomatoes, set into a wire basket (frying basket) may be plunged into a saucepan of boiling water; after three or four minutes remove to a kettle of cold water for the same time, when the fruit may be quickly and easily peeled. This method of peeling is advisable when a large quantity of fruit is to be put up, but it is thought to detract somewhat from the flavor.

## Chicken Pie.

Cut up the chicken and stew it until it is tender, season it with one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of ground mace, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, one tablespoonful of chopped onion and two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley.

Take a deep pie dish and line it with a pie crust, then put a cup in the center of the dish (this cup will hold the gravy). Then put the chicken in the dish, two raw potatoes cut in thin slices and one hard-boiled egg cut in slices. Put the potatoes and egg on top of the chicken and cover the dish with pie crust, bake and serve hot.

## Swedish Meat Balls.

One pound of finely ground lean beef put through a meat chopper twice, also a small onion, if you like onions; one tablespoonful of flour, a little pepper and salt, and cold water enough to mix easily with a spoon; then wet your hands in cold water and shape into balls; put a piece of butter in the frying pan, have pan hot before putting balls in, fry on both sides and push to one side; make brown-gravy by browning a small piece of butter and a teaspoon of flour; pour hot water over all and cook five minutes.

## St. Denis Salad.

Cut cold boiled potatoes in one-half-inch cubes. There should be 1 1/2 cups. Cut cold boiled beets in one-quarter-inch cubes. There should be one-third of a cup. Mix the potatoes and beets, add three hard-boiled eggs finely chopped, one-half tablespoonful of chopped green pepper and one-half teaspoon of chopped cheese. Moisten with dressing and serve in nests of lettuce leaves.

## Tart Paste.

Take one-half cupful of water, one-half cupful of lard, the beaten white of one egg, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, and one-half teaspoonful of soda; add flour enough to make a moderately stiff dough.

## Trey Pudding.

One cup of milk, one cup of molasses, one cup of suet or three-quarters butter, half cup of raisins, more or less, three full cups flour, teaspoon of soda. Boil or steam four hours.